

restrains him from being unfaithful in such. This is given up; and, through a blindness to the great and important principle of our text, this virtue may, in its essential character, be as good as banished from the world. All its protections may be utterly overthrown. The line of defence is effaced by which it ought to have been firmly and scrupulously guarded. The sign-posts of intuition, which ought to warn and scare away, are planted along the barrier; and when, in defiance to them, the barrier is broken, man will not be checked by any sense of honesty, at least, from expatriating over the whole of the forbidden territory. And thus may we gather from the countless proceedings which are so current in the various departments of trade, and service, and agency—from the secret freedoms in which many do indulge, without one remembrance from their own heart—from the petty intrusions that are daily practised on the confines of justice, by which its line of demarcation is trodden under foot, and it has lost the moral distinctness, and the moral charm that should have kept it inviolate—from the exceeding multitude of such offences as are frivolous in respect of the matter of them, but most fearfully important in respect of the principle in which they originated—from the woful amount of that unseen and unrecorded guilt which escapes the cognizance of the human law, but on the application of the touchstone in our text, may be made to stand out in characters of severest condemnation—from instances, too numerous to repeat, but certainly too obvious to resist, even by the observation of charity, may we gather the frailty of human principle, and the stridence of that moral poison, which is now in such full circulation to taint and to adulterate the character of our species.

[To be Continued.]

MISSIONARY.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine, Oct. 1836.

BURMAH.

(Extracts from Mr. Bennett's Journal.)
Annual Examination of the Maulmain Free School.

Oct. 22, 1835.—The examination was attended by the highest civil and military authority of the place, and a number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Bindell, the Commissioner of these provinces, examined the different classes, in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar; and some few of the more advanced, in translating from English to Burman, and vice versa. All things considered, the children acquitted themselves creditably. Many of the children, pure Burmese, who commenced A. B. C. only a year since, read very tolerably in English, and some of the best are able to give the translation of short sentences. I am bound perhaps to say, that my most sanguine expectations, as regards the school, have been fully realized. I have already the pleasure of seeing some of the pupils apparently convinced of the folly of worshipping idols, and some who practice it, would not, if it were not to please their parents. Others who are not so much under the influence of their parents, do not attend at all to the worship days, and some have preferred to stay and study their lessons, when called by their parents to go and worship at the pagoda. I fully believe this school will be the means of much good, in opening the eyes of the present race of children; and if they should not become converted and worship the true God and Jesus Christ whom he has sent, they will not continue idolaters.

Number of Children in the Maulmain Free School for the year ending Oct. 22, 1835.

Nations.	Enrolled.	Left school.
Burmese.	54	6
Chinese.	20	1
East Indian.	18	2
Portuguese.	13	3
American.	2	
Parsee.	2	1
English.	3	2
Greek.	3	
Hindoo.	4	
Kanem.	1	1*
Shan.	1	
Malay.	1	
Total enrolled.	122	16
Left school.	16	
Leaving enrolled.	106	
Of these there are in		
Reading and Spelling.	93	
Writing.	41	
Arithmetic.	19	
Geography.	14	
Grammar.	9	

Five of the pupils are professors of religion.

25.—Had the unspeakable pleasure today to see our old servant, who has lived with us ever since we arrived, who was formerly with Mr. and Mrs. Judson in Ava, baptized, and profess his love to Christ. He is a Bengalee, and was formerly a Mahomedan, and though he has heard much of the truth in years past, he did not understand it until the time we lived in Rangoon, when he used to listen to Mung Ee, who was preaching Christ to the Burmese in the bazaars.

Nov. 3. Five more English and one native, baptized by Mr. Vinton.

29. Mrs. Bennett has been very sick with the measles for three weeks past, but is now recovering slowly. We desire that this affliction may be sanctified to us, and we make more useful, and be more devoted to our Master for time to come, than we ever have been. All our children have had the measles also, which have prevailed very extensively about town. At one time we had eight of the boarding children at once, sick with the same disease.

* Now with Mr. Howard at Rangoon, name David Jones.

To-day another of the school children was baptized by Mr. Judson. She is sister to the young man mentioned in my last journal, and they with one or two others who give us some hope, were the first converts in the present attention to religion here. O, that we could see all our school children following in peace, and love, and holiness, and walking in the way to heaven. For this we pray, for this we labor, and not for this only, we desire to see their parents and friends also walking in the truth.

Excursion on the Ataran—Visit to Natogy.

In company with Mrs. Vinton and Hancock, went to a native village on the Ataran, where we gave a few tracts, but where the people seemed as averse to receive them, as at any place I ever visited. Had conversation with several. One young man after talking a while, broke out with the usual question when they are vexed, or wish to put us down at once. "Where is God? show him." I replied, "No man can see God and live: God is a spirit, and he manifests himself in his works: you can see his works, and there must be a cause, or there would be no effects." As this did not seem to satisfy him, I said, "You wish to see God; well, before you look at God, just look at only one thing he has created, and pointed to the sun, then shining in full glory. "O," said he, "I cannot look at the sun." "Very well," I replied, "if you cannot look upon one of the things made by God, how do you suppose you could see Him? and remember, the maker of a thing is far greater than the thing made." I then told him, that all men had sinned, and according to his own scriptures, each one must bear the punishment due to his sins, and there was no way provided by which they could be forgiven—that Jesus Christ came down from heaven, suffered, and died on a cross, that sin might be forgiven, and that he was the only way of escape from hell. All who believed in Christ would be saved, and those who do not believe will be sent to hell forever. He listened attentively, but whether he remembers what he heard, or whether it will do him any good, eternity must reveal. He accepted several books, among them the life of Christ, the Gospels, &c.

Review of the year.

Dec. 31. In looking back upon the year which has passed, I see abundant cause for thankfulness. As a family we are all now in tolerable health. The smiles of our Master have been upon us, and in times of trial he has been near. The cause of the Redeemer has advanced, souls have been converted, the prejudices of the heathen have some of them been loosened, and many thousands of tracts have been distributed in Burmese, of which number I have given between 3 and 4,000. Among the English, I have distributed 2,342—and have none now to give—the last sent out by the London Tract Society being exhausted. Add to these 1400 temperance tracts printed here, which have been dispersed in various parts of India, and are now, we trust, like the leaven in the meal, working a good and salutary influence. Mr. Simons left with me thirty three English Bibles, of which number six have been given to destitute soldiers, and ten to children in the school, four of them to Catholic boys, who read in them daily. It is also pleasing to know, that of the number of converted soldiers four were formerly Roman Catholics. Every year adds to the number of the redeemed, and the number of conversions increases as the promised day of gospel glory dawns.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Judson, dated Maulmain, Dec. 31, 1835.

Second Semi-annual Report for 1835. During the last six months, we have received into the native church in this place, nine by baptism, and two by removal from Rangoon, and have lost one by death; so that the present number is one hundred and two. Among the number baptized is Coochil, the Mahomedan servant, who was so faithful to us at Ava, during the late war. He came from Bengal, with the first Mrs. Judson, on her return to this country, in the year 1823, and since that time, has been in the employ of some of the mission families. Though a faithful, good servant, he persisted for years in rejecting all religious instruction, and maintaining his allegiance to the false prophet. His wife, a Burmese woman, was baptized a year and a half ago, and that circumstance probably combined with all he saw and heard, to bring his mind over to Christ the religion. But the process was slow, the struggle strong; he felt deeply the responsibility of changing his religion, and when he made his formal request for baptism, he trembled all over. Poor old man! he is above sixty; his cheeks are quite fallen in; his long beard is quite grey; he has probably but a short time to live. May he prove to be a brand plucked out of the fire, at the eleventh hour! He affectionately remembers his old mistress, and frequently sheds tears, when speaking of the scenes of Ava and Amherst, where he saw her suffer, and die. I hope now, that they will have the pleasure of meeting again, and of renewing the old acquaintance under happier auspices.

The printing of the whole Bible was finished on the 29th inst. I am now revising the Psalms for a second edition—the first edition, which was printed long ago, being nearly exhausted; and as we intend to bind up the new edition with the last volume of the Old Testament, we shall have no copies for distribution until the whole is completed. A large edition (30,000) of the Epistle of the Old Testament revised, has also been lately issued. Tracts &c. as usual. Three presses constantly at work, besides one employed in making proof sheets. The Telling types are not yet finished, and no printing, therefore, yet done in that language. The transla-

tion of the New Testament advanced to the end of Hebrews.

More preaching has been done in Maulmain and the vicinity, during the past year, than all the previous years together, which we have spent in the place. Five or six native assistants have been kept constantly at work. They have brought in several converts, and excited more religious inquiry, and disposition favorable to the reception of truth, than we have ever known before. Thousands and thousands of tracts also have been distributed through the town, chiefly by sons of the newly arrived brethren, during their morning walks.

[What Christian, what human being can read the following, and his heart not bleed?] CHEROKEES.

Extract of a letter from E. Jones, dated Valley Town, July 26, 1836.

The trying time for the Cherokees has arrived. They are indeed in a distressed condition. Provisions very scarce and very dear: corn two dollars a bushel, and bacon twenty cents a pound: government urging them to go to the west, to which they have an utter aversion, and, in the midst of all these calculations, many of them with no God, to whom they can flee for refuge. It is sincerely hoped that the people of God will not cease to pray for them, that all these trials may be sanctified and the cause of Jesus greatly advanced among them; that they may cease to rely on an arm of flesh, and trust in the Lord Jehovah, who alone holds in his hands the famine and the pestilence and the sword, and who judgeth righteously in the earth.

Before I close, I would just mention, in justice to the Cherokees, and for the satisfaction of their friends, that all the tales of hostilities, so far as the Cherokees are concerned, are entirely without foundation in truth. Not a single fact can be adduced, as evidence of hostile intentions. They are altogether averse to war, and are destitute of the least preparation for it. Among a population of more than five thousand souls, in the mountain districts, I doubt whether a single pound of gunpowder could be found in the possession of any one individual, and in very few families could a single ounce be found.—The alarms therefore are altogether without cause.

THE TELEGRAPH.

BRANDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1836.

Our subscribers have been told, for two weeks past, that Providence permitting, we would attend the Convention at Windsor. But Providence, whose wisdom and goodness are never to be questioned, has ordered or permitted things to be so as to prevent our attendance. In relinquishing the design, it need not be said that we forego much anticipated pleasure and spiritual profit.

Brother George Palmer, whom we can most heartily commend to the confidence of the brethren, will be in attendance as our agent, in readiness to receive dues and further subscriptions for the Telegraph.

TEMPERANCE. We have been complained of lately for neglecting the cause of temperance in the Telegraph. What paper in Vermont, we ask, has published as much on this subject during the past year as ours? Especially what single one has come to our aid in supporting the doctrine of total abstinence? All this, however, might be true, and yet the Telegraph have been unfaithful in this blessed work. But we think that the Telegraph has not been altogether unfaithful. It has lost subscribers for its plainness of speech in this cause; but it has said, and will say, nothing less on that account. It may have gained on the same account. Whether the loss or the gain, on this score, has overbalanced, we have not stopped to ascertain, for that is a matter out of the account with us while inquiring after duty.

True, we have devoted more space to one or two other subjects than we should have done under other circumstances of the case—more, as we hope than we shall always find it duty to do. The temperance cause is now advocated by ministers of the gospel generally; and in some measure and manner by the press at large. Not so with the cause of anti-slavery, peace and moral reform. These parts of the holy and perfect gospel are yet, for some reason or another, sadly neglected by the ministry and the press. Among all the Baptist papers in this nation, which are about as numerous as the States of the Union, the Telegraph stands alone calling for the immediate repentance of the greatest national sin of this greatly sinful nation, seconded by a single helper, a faithful little sheet of very small size. When the pulpit and the press generally give temperance and emancipation their comparative claims, it may be proper, and it may not, for the Telegraph to give more attention to the former, and less to the latter. What will our good temperance brethren say, when we tell them that one

* Always excepting the Morning Star, the Free Will Baptist paper, and brother Potter's faithful Record which, in its religious sentiments, is distinguished from the mass of Baptist prints,

of their own townsmen stopped the Telegraph because it contains so little of anti-slavery? It was indeed so. They will at least discover that others see with different eyes and feel with different nerves from theirs, and that if an editor would go round inquiring what will please this reader and what will displease that, he will soon find his hands full. We can, therefore, only promise to exercise the best of our judgment and conscience in apportioning out such truth as comes to hand, ready always to be advised by the friends of any enterprise in which we engage.

Whoever may think that the volume of matter has been scanty, few, probably, will complain that in respect to principle it has been fearful or compromising. We have all the while acted under the belief that a smaller amount of current, high-toned, gospel truth is worth more than a larger quantity of what every body grants and nobody cares any thing about. This has been a governing principle of action in relation to all subjects treated of.

While on the subject of temperance, we wish to call attention for a moment to one or two startling facts. It is estimated in the New-York Spectator that in that city one hundred thousand bushels of grain are manufactured into whiskey monthly. Twelve hundred thousand bushels of grain, annually in the city of New-York, instead of being made into bread, is converted into destructive poison! The enormity of this sin is enhanced by the consideration that this atrocious business helps to increase the price of bread which is already almost beyond the reach of a large class of the poor. What are these men who are in this diabolic work made of? Are their eyes blinded against the waste and havoc they are making of human felicity? Are their ears deaf to the wailings of those they are bringing to beggary and starvation? Are their hearts petrified? Do they forget the woes that are pronounced against the robbers of the poor? Do they remember that there is to be an end to this ungodly gain, and a final reckoning? As the Lord Almighty is just and true, that reckoning will be terrible. It had been better for such men not to have been born, unless they repent speedily and avert the penalty which the Most High has written against their grievous, their most heinous sins. Let it not be supposed that the manufacturers are the only sinners in this matter. Those who encourage them by withholding the bread from the poor and selling it to them, or by purchasing the poison of them, are partners in the horrifying crime, and must be sharers in the condign penalty.—How long shall this monster devour?

VERMONT BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—The committee of arrangements appointed at the last session of the Convention present the following as the order of exercises for its next session, to be held at Windsor, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week:

1. Sermon and collection.
2. Delegates will present their certificates.
3. The Convention organized.
4. Wednesday 2 o'clock P. M., Anniversary of S. S. Union. Sermon, Report and Address. The acceptance of the report moved by W. Walker—seconded by Gen. R. Fletcher.
5. Wednesday evening, Conference on the state of religion. The following persons are requested to give an account of the state of religion in their respective Associations: Windham County, —Lamb; Shattsbury, W. Walker; Vermont, H. Proctor; Addison County, B. Carpenter; Fairfield, P. Chase; Danville, S. Davidson; Canada, E. Mitchell; Onion River, J. Ide; Barre, B. Willard; Woodstock, J. Person.
6. Thursday 11 o'clock, A. M., Report of the Board of the Convention. The acceptance of the report moved by S. Eastman, and seconded by J. Person.
7. 2 o'clock, Anniversary of the Education Society. Sermon, Report and Address. Acceptance of the Report moved by J. Higbee, and seconded by Fletcher Dutton. Also, Addresses by B. Stow of Boston, and by one of the Secretaries of the parent society.

By order of Committee,
E. HUTCHINSON,
C. W. HODGES,
J. M. GRAVES.

THE NEWPORT (N. H.) ASSOCIATION held its eighth anniversary at Newport, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1836. The number of churches is 10—ordained ministers 6—licentiates 1—baptized during the year 24—present number of communicants 1267. Resolutions were adopted in favor of missions, domestic and foreign—education—Bible distribution—temperance—the Sabbath—special efforts during the coming year to raise the standard of holiness—and against the "spirit of insubordination in all parts of our country." The next meeting is to be at Cornish, last Wednesday of August, 1837.

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WHEN SHALL WE BE UNDERSTOOD?—A brother sends us an offer for four copies of the Telegraph. Now we can assure him that on such terms our press could never give another impression. With all kindness of feeling we once more say that it is useless to make any offer for a copy of the Telegraph, that does not come up to the published terms. One thimble-full of impartial, upright, straight forward principle weighs more with us than a hoghead of gold. But the gold is not there, after all. The patronage that makes constant drafts upon our private purse is a sinking patronage—a patronage that the more we have of it the worse we are off.—The present terms of the Telegraph are the lowest that it can possibly be afforded for.—These terms, in the main part, were graduated when a dollar would buy double the amount of almost any article of living that it will now. Especially then will our farming brethren, who are benefitted by such a state of things in proportion as we are depressed, ask us to do what would inevitably sink the establishment the next hour? We appeal, for once, to their magnanimity. We have no begging to do in the case. If the Telegraph is worth support, let it be supported—if not, let it go down, and we will say, amen, and go about such other business as the Lord shall appoint. The field is wide. The harvest is abundant. The implements are various.

These things are thrown out, not because there is any thing particularly alarming in the present aspect of the Telegraph's affairs, but to make ourselves understood beyond the possibility of an excuse. Those therefore who say, send one or more copies at such or such a price or discount, will understand and may expect that if that offer is below the published terms the paper will be discontinued.

FAITHFUL PREACHING. It is not only the duty of ministers to preach with fidelity to souls and to their Lord and Master, but it is the bounden duty of the church individually and collectively to sustain the ministry in such preaching. We are led to this remark from having heard this latter duty very plainly and faithfully enforced, recently, by a beloved, devoted and faithful brother. We since learn that he had lately been admonished by a brother in the church under his pastoral care, for the plainness of his preaching. Knowing the sweetness and affectionateness of our brother's manner, it is painful and grievous to hear of his meeting with such discouragement and hindrance from those who ought to stand by him to the last.—Let the complaining brother—who by the way was afraid lest infidel ears should be cut off and scoffers offended, and perhaps lest ministerial support should thereby be lost—compare the plainness of his minister's preaching with that of our Savior and his apostles.

Whoever returns a paper with a view to its discontinuance, should, in connection with his own name write distinctly that of the post office where the paper has been received. "J. Perry" has returned No. 1 of Vol. 9. On searching for the post office to which we directed the paper, we find the name of "J. Perry" occurring twice on one page of our mail book, and at different offices. How many more times it occurs in the course of our list we know not.—Now how shall we ascertain which of the two has returned his paper? There are other reasons why the name of the post office should be written on returned papers.

COLONIZATION—Three facts offered to the people of the North as food for reflection. 1. Bushrod Washington, the first President of the American Colonization Society, while he was President, selected 54 of his slaves, in doing which he broke up the strong relations of consanguinity nature and affection, tearing friend from friend, and lover from lover, and sold them for \$10,000, leaving the remainder in bondage at his death. [See Niles' Register of Sept. 1, 1821.] 2. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the second President of that Society, died two or three years since, leaving about 1000 slaves in bondage!!! 3. James Madison, the third and last President of that Society, died lately, leaving a large number of slaves in bondage!!!

By order of Committee,
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C. W. HODGES,
J. M. GRAVES.

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American and Foreign Bible Society. A proposition was then made, that the ladies present should raise the sum necessary to constitute Mrs. Brown a life member of the same society. This was soon done. Then the spirit went on, till a subscription was filled, to constitute Br. Haswell and wife, and Mrs. Judson, life members of the same society. For the two objects, Education and the Bible Society, not far from five hundred and forty dollars were raised. I have time only to say further, that the session was one of delightful harmony. Yours, &c. C. W. HODGES.

For the Telegraph.

What shall Vermont do with her deposits of one million of dollars of the surplus revenue?

Mr. Editor, sir:

It appears by the thirteenth section of an act of Congress approved by the President on the 23d of June 1836, in relation to the public revenue, that the money remaining in the treasury of the United States on the first day of January 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with the several states, (on condition they pass the necessary laws,) in proportion to their respective representations in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

It further appears, by a report from the Treasury Department, in conformity with a resolution of the Senate passed July 1st 1836, that the whole amount of funds in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st day of August last were \$40,230,576 18

By a subsequent report of the Secretary, dated Sept. 1st, the amount of money in the treasury subject to draft on the 31st Aug. 1836 was \$37,817,996 29 And "the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers."

Making an aggregate of \$42,665,922 94

The above shows an increase of funds in the treasury during the month of August of

At the same ratio, the increase for the next 3 months to the 1st Jan. 1837 would amount to

Making the funds in the treasury on the 1st of January 1837, amount to

But making every reasonable allowance, we will estimate the increase of the above three months at only five millions, [the sum to be reserved in the treasury,] and it will leave for distribution on the 1st of next Jan. the amount before stated in the treasury on the 31st of August.

Now the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress from the twenty-six States, including Michigan and Arkansas, amounts to 293, each of which, on a division of the above \$42,665,922 94 of the surplus revenue in pursuance of the act of Congress, would be entitled to \$145,617 48. The State of Vermont having seven delegates in Congress would be entitled to her proportion, amounting to \$1,019,322 36. Although it is believed the above estimate will not essentially vary from the truth, yet, for my present purpose, it is not necessary to be exact as to numbers.

The important question then, is, a question too, in which the people of this State feel a deep and abiding interest—not exceeded by any which has arisen for legislative action since the adoption of our constitution; a question on which the agents of the people assembled at Montpelier will shortly be called to act—and for that action will be held to a strict accountability by their constituents. I say the question is, what disposition shall Vermont make of her share of the surplus revenue?

In my next, I will state some of the plans heretofore suggested, and the object to which, in the estimation of many, the surplus money should be appropriated. I am, yours, &c.

A VERMONT.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

BIRNEY'S PHILANTHROPIST. We welcome this sterling paper again. We have just received a number, dated on the outside August 5, and on the inside September 27. It is published, too, at Cincinnati, as before, and bears the name of the former printer, A. Pugh. It has lost none of its courtesy, none of its firmness, none of its ability. Let subscriptions now pour in from all quarters. The price is \$2, in advance. Subscriptions received at the anti-slavery office.—N. Y. Evan.

Since the above was in type the Philanthropist has arrived, from which we give the following extracts:

"THE REIGN OF TERROR"

Was introduced into this metropolis, a few weeks since, after the most formal and deliberate preparation on the part of its agents. It was intended to endure it with iron strength and endless duration. It was to constitute an impregnable outpost as long as Ohio was to be regarded as a frontier of slavery, for the protection of that bloody system from every assault, which argument, and reason, and common sense, and truth and religion could make upon it. Its establishment in this city had been "ordered" by the commercial and slaveholding aristocracy of the south, of their kindred commercial aristocracy of Cincinnati; and with mercantile fidelity, every preparation was set on foot to comply with the order.

First of all, the daily labors of the slavery part of the public press were put in requisition. The largest nomenclature of abusive epithets was ransacked, for language in which to stigmatize the advocates of co-